THE Numb. 361.

MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *March* 26, 1752.

As the SMALL-POX *has been of late Years very frequent, and is at all Times ſo much dreaded, in the* American *Colonies; the following Extracts concerning* Inoculation, *with the ſeveral Objections againſt the Practice of it, and Anſwers in Favour of it, may not be thought undeſerving a Place in this Paper.*

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for *December*, 1750.

Subſtance of a Pamphlet intitled, The Caſe of receiving the Small-Pox by Inoculation impartially conſider'd, eſpecially in a religious View; *written in* 1725, *by Mr.* David Some, *of* Harborough *in* Leiceſterſhire, *and publiſh'd this Month by Dr.* Doddridge *of* Northampton.

THAT the Small Pox is not ſo fatal, when received by Inoculation, as it is in the natural Way, is demonſtrated; and the Difference aſcertained, by Algebraical Calculation, to be as 60 to 1 in Favour of Life; including the Chance of never having the Diſtemper in the natural Way, and all other Contingencies.

The Expediency therefore of Inoculation, as a probable Means of preſerving Life in general, cannot be doubted; and the only remaining Queſtion is, Whether with reſpect to Individuals the voluntary Riſque of Life, by receiving a Diſtemper which may be fatal, is lawful.

Objections againſt the Lawfulneſs of Inoculation, with the Anſwers.

Objection 1. God is the Sovereign of Life, and he can preſerve us, though Thouſands fall on our right Hand and on our left. *Pſal.* xci. We ought therefore ſolely to truſt in the Wiſdom of his Providence.

Anſwer. We have no Reaſon to expect extraordinary Interpoſitions of Providence in our Favour, if we neglect the moſt likely Methods for our Preſervation; of which there are but two, either conſtantly to keep out of the Way of Infection, or to receive it by Inoculation. The firſt is in many Caſes impoſſible; and therefore we have no Right to depend upon the Care of Providence, but in the Way of Inoculation, which in this View becomes our Duty. Nor can we, by this Practice, be ſaid to bring a Diſtemper upon ourſelves, which we might otherwiſe never have had; but rather to eradicate a Diſeaſe which lies latent in the Body: For if this is not the Caſe, no Eruption will be produced by Inoculation; nor any Inconvenience, other than a ſlight Uneaſineſs, and a few Days Confinement.

Obj. 2. But, allowing it to be lawful for a Perſon to receive the Small Pox by Inoculation, in Conſequence of his own free Choice, it does not appear that Parents have a Right to determine in this Point for Children, who cannot judge for themſelves.

Anſ. If Parents do by their Children as they would be done by if they were in the ſame Circumſtances, they cannot exceed the Bounds of paternal Authority; but nothing ſhould be done contrary to the Inclinations of thoſe, who are of ſufficient Age to know the Nature and probable Conſequences of this Practice.

Obj. 3. Inoculation therefore is not lawful, becauſe it may bring others into Danger without their Knowledge; for a Perſon who brings this Diſtemper upon himſelf, knows not how far or how fatally he may ſpread the Infection.

Anſ. A Perſon who receives the Small Pox by Inoculation may more effectually prevent the Communication of it to others, than he who, by neglecting Inoculation, receives it in the natural Way; becauſe he may either undergo the Operation in a Place where the Diſtemper already prevails, or in a Houſe where all but the Perſon inoculated have had it already, and timely Notice may be given to the Neighbourhood of what is doing: But a Perſon who ſuffers himſelf to continue perpetually liable to this Diſtemper, by not having been inoculated, may carry it into Places where it does not prevail, and into a Family in which none have had it, nor can be prepared to receive it before the Danger approaches.

Obj. 4. But has not every Diſeaſe it's Commiſſion from God? and can any Precautions of our own prevent what he has determined?

Anſ. If this Argument proves any Thing, it proves too much; for if, becauſe Death can come neither ſooner or later than God has appointed, no human Actions can either lengthen or ſhorten Life; it follows that I may ſafely venture upon Inoculation, without any Enquiry into it's natural Tendency either to preſerve or to deſtroy.

Obj. 5. But though the Aſſent of our Reaſon be compelled by the Force of theſe Arguments in Favour of Inoculation, yet when the Event is paſt, the Danger imminent, and Death approaching, is it not probable that our Doubts will return, and the Thought of having hurried ourſelves out of the World, and brought Diſtreſs upon our Family, Friends, and Dependents, fills our laſt Moments with Anxiety and Horror?

Anſ. Dying indeed is a ſolemn Thing, and every Man ſhould be careful to do nothing that may increaſe the Terror of that awful Event; but if the preceding Arguments appear to be concluſive, he, to whom Inoculation proves fatal, dies in the Exerciſe of his Duty, and has laid the beſt Foundation for peaceful Reflection: But he who ſhall die by the Small Pox received in the natural Way, after Conviction of the Expediency and Lawfulneſs of Inoculation, will certainly, and with Juſtice, accuſe himſelf of having contributed to his own Death, and all the Diſtreſſes which follow to his Survivors.

Dr. *Doddridge*, in a Poſtſcript to his Preface to this Treatiſe, remarks, "That it does not enter "into that Part of the Queſtion, how far the re"moter Conſequences of Inoculation may affect the "Health and Lives of thoſe, who paſs through "the Diſtemper without any immediate Detri"ment;" and expreſſes a Deſire to ſee this Part of the Queſtion diſcuſſed by the Gentlemen of the Faculty.

Mr. Urban, *Surrey, Dec.* 21, 1750.

UPON reading *The Caſe of Inoculation*, by Mr. *Some*, and publiſhed on Account of the Diſtemper raging in ſome Villages, I find Variety of concluſive Arguments for the Practice,——but, as it was written 25 *Years* ſince, it ought ſurely to have been publiſh'd ſooner; for, however ill the People more Northward may judge in ſo important a Queſtion, we of the South want no Inducement to Inoculation; it is already ſufficiently underſtood, even among our Villagers.

Several Years ago a noble Perſon, near *Guilford* in *Surrey*, obſerving the Terror of the Country People on Account of the Small Pox, allowed Mr. *Howard*, a ſkilful Surgeon of that Place, the Sum of 40 *l.* for every one that he ſhould inoculate and attend: Accordingly, he always kept ſome Pledgets tinctured with the Matter, in a ſhallow Silver Box, in a Boſom Pocket; by which he readily inoculated ſeveral, who having the Diſtemper very happily, and becoming well again, the Country People came every Market Day to have the Operation performed, then went home, kept themſelves warm, drank Wine Whey, and in 8 Days took the Diſtemper; and ſo much Succeſs attended the Practice, that it was a common Anſwer to their Acquaintance, of three or four hurrying along the Town together, that they were going to be *inoculated*.

This ſhews, that if the Gentlemen of the Faculty would publiſh their Readineſs to perform the Operation, and give their Attendance at a reaſonable Price, or ſome worthy Gentlemen would as above defray the Charge, there is no Doubt ſo advantageous and rational a Propoſal would be readily accepted; eſpecially by the lower Ranks, as the not having had the Small Pox often occaſions their loſing a good Place, that being generally the firſt Queſtion aſked of a Servant offering himſelf.

N. W.

From the MAGAZINE for *May*, 1750.

SIR, Sterburn, May 10, 1750.

READING in your laſt the Remarks on Inoculation, is the Occaſion of my deſiring the Favour of you to publiſh my Thoughts on the ſame Subject. Without any Skill in Phyſic or Surgery, I ventured to inoculate five of my own Family; which had a very happy Effect. This Succeſs, and the well atteſted Accounts which I have had from others, make me wiſh that Inoculation was brought into a general Practice; which I believe it would have been long ſince, if it had not been diſgraced by the ſcandalous Negligence of ſome Operators. I have known a very eminent Inoculator direct ſome young Ladies, who deſired to be inoculated, to attend him at the Town where he lived, which was very large, and full of the Small Pox; he there inoculated them as ſoon as they came from a long fatiguing Journey, I ſuppoſe in the ſame Dreſs in which he received the infectious Matter, and then lodged them in a Houſe which had been a Lazarette for the Diſtemper. The Succeſs was anſwerable to his Care, ſomething worſe than Chance Medley.

Some, who practice Inoculation, think they are very careful if they exchange their upper Garment after receiving the infecting Matter; I think even ſhifting the whole Dreſs is not ſufficient Caution: As Infection is drawn in with the Breath, why may it not be returned by Reſpiration, as retained in the Pores? ſince we find, if the Skin is touched with Oil of Amber, or ſtrong Perfume, it will long retain the Smell.

The good Succeſs of Inoculation chiefly depends on the Care that is taken to prevent a double Infection, which requires more Caution than I have ever known practis'd; but I think, in a Caſe where Life, and perhaps the Happineſs of a Family, are at Stake, no Care ſhould be neglected. The infectious Effluvia of the Diſeaſe are very ſubtile, may be long retained, and eaſily conveyed to a great Diſtance. I have known the Infection retained in Beds more than a Year, and conveyed many Miles in Cloaths and dry Goods, and brought a great Diſtance by Dogs and Cats coming from infected Houſes. I knew ſeveral Perſons infected at the ſame Inſtant of Time, by the burning ſome infectious Matter; tho' one of thoſe was in the green Field, a Quarter of a Mile diſtant from the Houſe where it was burnt. I think it reaſonable to believe, that Infection may be conveyed in the Air, as far as any Matter can affect the Senſe of Smelling.

Such Inſtances as theſe ſhew, that any one, who has been near any Place where the Diſeaſe is, cannot be certain that he is not infected; and if there ſhould be a Pre-Infection, Inoculation would then be an Injury inſtead of an Advantage, by raiſing a Complication of Diſeaſes. There have been Inſtances of thoſe, who at the ſame Time have had both the diſtinct and confluent Kind, one by Inoculation, the other by the common Infection; which Caſes have always proved dangerous. I therefore adviſe every one, who has been where there was a Poſſibility of Infection, to perform a Quarentine in a Place free from all Danger of Infection. If any one, in order to ſuch Quarentine, removes from his uſual Abode, let it not be ſo far as to occaſion any conſiderable Alteration in the Air; perhaps to exchange a ſoggy Air for a ſerene, or a ſerene for a foggy, may be equally improper.

I ſhall leave it to the Phyſician to direct the neceſſary Preparation; I have known Tar-water uſed (and thought to be very advantageous), long before

before the learned Bishop recommended that excellent Medicine; perhaps an Emetic, and a gentle Purge, may be of Use to a robust Constitution, used to a high Way of Living; but I think it absolutely necessary that from every adult Person a few Ounces of Blood may be taken away, and carefully examined, by one capable of judging if it indicates a good Habit: If it is fizy and glutinous, by all Means delay the Inoculation 'til a better Habit is acquir'd. I have known a Man die of a Pleurisy, who five Days before appeared in perfect Health. If any one should be inoculated, when a dangerous Disease was just ready to discover itself, no Wonder if the Event prove fatal.

For performing the Operation, let the Matter be from a healthy Person, who has the best Kind; the Pledgets, when moistened with the Matter, need not be bigger than a large Pin's Head; let them be close stopped in a Vial, and left at an appointed Place, for the Operator to receive them without coming near the infected Person; then let the Plaisters and Bandage be laid ready, and the Patient placed opposite a brisk Fire, as far from it as may be; and when a small Orifice is made in each Arm, and the Patient's Face covered with a wet folded Napkin, let the Operator take his Pledgets from the Vial, so near the Fire, that the infected Air which flies from the Vial may ascend the Chimney; let a Pledget be applied to each Orifice, and secured with the Plaisters and Bandages as nimbly as possible. If a Bit of infected Thread, when dried, will as effectually communicate the Disease as a moist Pledget, it is much preferable, as not so likely to give a double Infection. I think an Orifice in each Arm of Use to discharge the virulent Matter. One of those I inoculated, a Man of a strong Constitution, and no very regular Liver, after a high Fever, had only three Pustules, but at each Orifice such a vast Discharge of filthy Matter, of so offensive a Smell I could scarce bear to come near him; which made me think the Venom of the Disease was mostly discharged by the Orifices, since others, who had many Pustules, had a much less Discharge at their Arms.

I am not capable of judging, whether the Quantity of Matter injected by Inoculation may increase the Danger, or not; but agree with the Author of the Remarks, that the greater the Quantity of Poison given by the Bite of a Viper is, the greater is the Danger. I knew a Woman, bit by a very large Viper in the most fleshy Part of her Thigh, die in a little more than an Hour; and a Boy, bit on the Breast, in as little Time. The Disorder arising from the Bite of a Viper, I think, wholly proceeds from a real Poison, which has the same Effect on other Animals as on Mankind. If a Man bit by a Viper, and cured, should be bit again a second or third Time, the Effect would be still the same; but the infecting Matter injected by Inoculation seems to produce it's Effect only by fermenting the latent morbific Matter, which is peculiar to the human Species, and when once discharged by the Disease, can never be produced again by Inoculation, or any other Infection.

I agree, that Infancy or Childhood is the best Age for Inoculation; but think it may be done at any Age, with little Danger, if a proper Care be taken.

Your's, &c.

RO. RUSTICUS.

LONDON, *Nov.* 2.

ABOUT a Fortnight since, several eminent Dealers in Tobacco went to the other End of the Town, to remonstrate the Hardships they laboured under by the late regulating Act, but they met with a very cool Reception. They afterwards agreed to dine together once more at a Tavern near St. Paul's, and defired one of the Company to provide a Dinner. At the Time appointed they came, and Dinner being ready, they sat down to the Table, when instead of Plates, each Man had a Trencher and a Wooden Spoon. The Dinner consisted of four Sheeps-Heads stewed, three Cow Heels fry'd with Onions, and a Dish of Herrings, and the Whole was served upon Welsh Dishes. The Company being surprized at the Oddity, asked the Caterer his Reason for acting in that Manner, and he told them he only gave them a Specimen of what they must expect to come to pass in a short Time, when such Cramps and Hardships were laid upon Trade.

We hear that a Report has been sent up by his Majesty's Officers at Portsmouth, to the Honourable the Commissioners of the Navy, and by them to the Lords of the Admiralty, of the Success of the Experiment made by Mr. George Bridges, on several Pieces of Planks, to prevent Worms eating of Holes in Ships Bottoms; and what is more remarkable, the Pieces, on which his Experiment was made fast, were very much Worm eaten, and this not touch'd. The Advantages that will accrue to his Majesty's Dominions, by this Experiment, are many: First, it will save the Expence of Sheathing, and cause the Ship to last twice as long: 2dly. Will save Numbers of Seamen, as well as preserve the Cargoes: 3dly. All such Ships, that make use of it, require but little Ballast, so, consequently, will hold more Stowage: 4thly. The Ship will answer the Helm much better, and sail faster by some Knots in an Hour, &c. &c. &c.

Nov. 2. That prodigious Destruction which the Plague has made at Constantinople has entirely subdued even Turkish Obstinacy, in so much, that with the Consent of the Mufti, the Grand Vizir has consulted the most able Christian Physicians as to the Methods that are most expedient to be taken for delivering and preserving that Capital from Infection; whereas formerly the Turks made it a Point of Religion to let the Plague take its Course.

Nov. 18. It is reported, that, contrary to all Expectation, no Discovery can be made at Paris, concerning the Persons who threw a Packet of Papers into the Cradle of the young Heir Apparent. This Packet contained a Letter which was given to the King, but the Contents are not known, and three little Parcels, very neatly done up, the first containing Starch Powder, the second Sand, and the third Gunpowder. Some say that the Chamber Maid who had the Care of the Apartment had been formerly out of her Senses.

As some of our Northern Colonies are taking Measures to defeat the old Custom of peopling them with Felons from England, it is apprehended the Legislature will at last be obliged to contrive some Way to keep and employ these Wretches at home: And as hanging has not hitherto proved a Means to prevent the Increase of Robberies, and there is no Reason why Men that are not fit to live at home, should be sent to infect our Colonies, there seems to be no other Alternative than Confinement and hard Labour here, that so they may be made some Way useful to the Community they have injured.

Nov. 19. Last Saturday was Se'nnight, a ragged Beggar came to a Public House at Pugglechurch, in Glocestershire, to ask Charity of some Countrymen who were drinking at said House, who told him in a joking Manner, they used to hang all Beggars, and would hang him; he begged they would do him no Harm; however, they got a Rope, put it about his Neck, and drew him to a Bacon Rack, and bid him cry Bacon; to which they hung him so long, that he seemed without Life, his Tongue extending from his Mouth, so let him fall again; and perceiving they had carried their Foolery too far, and being frightened with the Apprehension of what might ensue, carried the Beggar to a neighbouring Field, and laid him under a Hay Rick for dead.——He recovering his Senses, and making mournful Groans, a Woman heard him, and upon approaching the Hay Rick, the poor Man gave her Intimation by Signs how he came in that Condition, and pointed to the House where he had received the Injury, and died soon after.

Last Week happened a very melancholy Accident, which, we hear, is as follows: Mr. Dubuy, Confectioner to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Norris-street, in the Hay-Market, being on Friday Evening at a Tavern near Pall-Mall, with an eminent Chymist, who was his intimate Friend and Neighbour, of a sudden complained of a violent Pain in his Side, which he frequently laboured under; his Friend endeavoured to persuade him, that he would soon get the better of it, if he would go immediately to Bed, and take in the Morning a Dose of Physic that he would send him for that Purpose, according the Draught had its desired Effect; and on Saturday Morning about Eight o'Clock, he was seemingly quite recovered, and at his own Door. His Friend, who was glad to find him so much better when he came in the Morning, thought it adviseable to order him a second Dose, which one of his Servants being left to prepare, (and at the same Time several Chests of Medicines being in the Shop for Exportation) by some unhappy Means, a Phial, containing a Liquid of a poisonous Nature, was sent instead of it; which, on the Patient's swallowing he was immediately taken Speechless, and in two Hours after died in great Agony, to the inexpressible Grief of all who knew him.

An extraordinary Examination came on before Alderman Whitaker, on Wednesday last, between a Father and his Son-in-law.——The Father charged the Son with forcibly entering into his House, and threatening the old Man; and the Son charged the Father with refusing him Access to his Wife. It appeared the Father had granted the Couple Lodgings in his House, but the young Man turning out an idle Fellow, relying upon the old Man's Maintenance, and some Nights ago getting very much disguised in Liquor, came into the House: But as he that knows his Duty and neglects it, ought to be beaten with many Stripes, his Worship committed him to Bridewell to hard Labour, which may, perhaps, be a Means of making him a more industrious Husband.

A few Days ago, as some Workmen were digging up a Terrace at Sion House, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Northumberland, about ten Feet from the Surface under the Walls, they found twenty seven Human Skulls, one of them of a most enormous Size, with the Teeth all fixt and sound in the Jaws of them all; and seven Barrels fill'd with human Bones; which are supposed to have been there some Ages.

Nov. 30. On Thursday Night, about Ten o'Clock, as a Gentleman who had been drinking pretty freely with some Friends, was going thro' Holbourn, and seeing a Mob, his Curiosity led him to enquire into the Cause of it, which he unfortunately mistook to be a Treatment too severely inflicted by them upon an Apprentice, for using too much Liberty with his Tongue. The Gentleman taking Compassion of the young Man, very officiously interposed his Endeavours to appease the exasperated Mob, and to rescue the Offender, which at length by pressing Instances and mollifying Speeches, he accomplished; and it had been lucky for him if his Generosity had ended there; but not contented with having rescued him, he afterwards took him to a public House to refresh him, where being in a private Room, and before a great Fire, the Gentleman fell asleep: In the mean Time, the supposed Apprentice picked his Pocket of Eighteen Shillings, and three new Silk Handkerchiefs, stripp'd him of his Hat and Cane, and made clearly off.——As this ungrateful Behaviour verifies the old Proverb, *Save a Thief from the Gallows, and he'll cut your Throat*, it is hoped it will be a Warning to Gentlemen, not to thrust themselves rashly into Mobs, where, though their Purses escape, they seldom come off without some Damage.

Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, February 22.

Capt. *Peter Newgar*, Master of the Ship *John Galley*, of and from *Boston*, from the Bay of *Honduras*, who put in here on the 13th Instant, for Provisions, *&c.* informs us, That on the 25th of *December* last, two *Spanish* Gallies, and an armed Brig, with an *English* Vessel they had taken, appeared at the Mouth of the River *Belleeze*, commonly called the *Old River*, and where most of the Baymen are settled: That one *Henry Stevenson*, in a Brig belonging to *Rhode Island*, attempted to go out that Day, tho' the Commodore of the *English* Fleet there, fired 3 Guns to bring him to, lest he should be taken by the *Spaniards*, who would, in that Case, receive the particular Information of the Situation of the Fleet, but anchored that Night at *Water-Key*: That on the 26th the *Spaniards* sent their Boats, and took *Stevenson*, after which, the Gallies, the armed Brig, and Prizes came in, and anchored that Night a good Way within the Key, plainly in Sight of the Fleet: That thereupon the *English* immediately formed a Line of Battle, compofed of the following Ships; *viz.* the *Godolphin* of *London*, Capt. *Alexander Belcher*, Commodore; the *Robinhood* of *Leith*, Capt. *David Littlejohn*; the *Elton* of *Briftol*, Capt. *Peter Griffin*; and the *Indian King* of *New York*, Capt. *Troup*; and made every Disposition necessary for the Defence and Protection of the Fleet: That on the 27th in the Morning, the armed Brig came in to the Northward, and attack'd the *Indian King*, while the Gallies brought up by their Sterns, within Gunshot of the Line, upon which they play'd their Cashew-Pieces, which were 18 Pounders pretty smartly: That Capt. *Troup* gave the Brig a very warm Reception, and soon disabled her so, that she was obliged to go out; which being observed by the Gallies, they first weigh'd and spoke with her, then return'd and anchor'd in the same Manner as before, but within *Point Blank* of the Line, renewing their Attack with great Vigour, which produced a very smart Engagement: That the *Spaniards*, being very roughly treated in the second Attack, wherein the whole Line play'd upon them, were at last convinced they had not a sufficient Force to expect Success, and left the Fleet and River: Then Capt. *Troup* suspecting they designed to come in another Way, to take the Vessels protected by the Line, slipp'd his Cable and went out after them so far as he could remove his Suspicion, and then returned to the River: But the *Spaniards* having given *Stevenson* his Liberty and Boat, with a Message to the Fleet, importing, *That they were only gone for a Reinforcement, with which they*

would soon return. And the whole Fleet, as well as the Seamen, being in great want of provisions, and other Necessaries, it was resolved, that all the Shipping should get ready to quit the Bay in one Day; which being done accordingly, they all (except Capt. Griffin, who had not yet got his Water in) left it on the 9th of January, being 36 in Number: That most of the Ryemen embark'd on board some of the Fleet, for the *Maryland* Shore: That of the whole Fleet, but 4 or 5 of the smaller Vessels were loaded, and many had hardly a proper Set of Ballast in.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Saturday last one *Whitefield* (a Relation of the Rev. *George Whitefield*), a Sailor belonging to Capt. *Spencer*, was drowned in *Patuxent*. He was on Shore, and attempting to give a Spring into the Boat by the Help of an Oar, happened to pitch it in deep Water, so that he fell in; and notwithstanding he rose up three Times, the Men in the Boat did not save him.

Yesterday arrived in *Patuxent* Capt. *Judson Coolidge*, from *London*. He left the *Lond's End* the first of *February*.

Capt. *Coolidge* brings Advice, that Capt. *Creagh*, in the *Charming Molly*, on his Passage home, was cast away on the Coast of *Ireland*; but the Cargo was saved without being much damaged: And that all the other Ships from this Province were arriv'd, except *Lawrence* and *Thompson*.

Capt. *Chew*, for *Patuxent*, and Capt. *Dulany*, for *Severn*, sailed before *Coolidge*, and are expected every Hour.

Mr. GREEN,

As the Inclosed is intended entirely for the Good of the Public, I make no Doubt but you will publish it in your Gazette, and thereby oblige others, as well as,

SIR,

Your humble Servant,

H. B.

Some Reasons rendered by the Author of the NEW THEODOLITE *(advertised in the* Pennsylvania *Gazette*, October 3, 1751), *why the same was invented, and for what the same was intended*, &c.

IT is very well known to all Practitioners in Surveying, that the Variation (in Time) of the Magnetical Needle makes the Direction very uncertain to depend upon, in ascertaining the Boundaries of Plantations between Neighbours, by reason that in about 20 Years it differs near one whole Degree; and likewise is so affected by Iron Mines, or Load-stones, that it becomes impracticable to ascertain any Boundaries where any such Ore lies: and furthermore makes a very different Meridian, by a Magnetical Operation, to the true Meridian by the Sun at Noon; and has different Positions in different Parts of the World, as it is agreed by all Navigators; which makes it uncertain to depend on at Sea: So, in the whole, I think it impossible thereby, with all the Care as may be, to ascertain Boundaries by any certain Course mentioned, to stand the Test for any long Series of Years (which is necessary in such Cases), by reason of it's being affected by Iron Ore, as well as it's Variation in Time. Nay, as to it's being affected by Iron Ore, if it were immediately examined, it would be a great Chance if you find the same Lines again; for I have known a Needle vary four Degrees, by moving my Position about four Perches: So that the chief Motive which has induced the Subscriber to the aforesaid Theodolite, were the Reasons above mentioned, and, if possible, to contrive an Instrument which should stand the Test, if examined, as long as the Sun and Moon endure; to be done by the Sun only, without the Help of the Magnetical Needle; and has fully compleated the same, so as to answer his Purpose as was intended; *viz.* if it may be encouraged, and be thought a proper Instrument in settling the Boundaries between the Provinces of *Pennsylvania* and *Maryland*. It has had some Trial in running Lines, and was approved by some Artists, as by the said Gazette appears; and is sufficient to manage several other Branches, as in Navigation, Astronomy, &c. will appear, when the full Practick of the Instrument is shewn by the Author; and is grounded on exact Theory, as will appear by Practice, without Partiality. ZACH. BUTCHER, *Philomath.*

From my House at Nottingham, *in* Chester *County*, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1752.

INSPECTORS, who are not yet supplied with BOOKS and NOTES for the present Year, may have of all Sorts, what Quantities they want, Printed on choice Paper, from

Their humble Servant,

Jonas Green.

Just Imported from GLASGOW,

In the Ship NEWAL, *Capt.* SMITH, *by the Subscriber, and to be SOLD, at his Store in* ANNAPOLIS,

A LARGE Assortment of *European* and *East India* GOODS, at reasonable Rates, by Wholesale or Retale, for Current Money, Sterling, or Bills of Exchange.

1 *Robert Swan.*

LIKEWISE,

The said *Swan* carries on the Business of Tanning and Currying of Leather, and Shoemaking, as usual: And is now furnished with exceeding good Tradesmen, for every Part of the said Business: And having also brought in a Sadler from *Britain*, all Persons may be furnished with any Thing in that Way, at reasonable Rates.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, lying on *Rock Creek*, about four Miles above Mr. *Daniel Carroll's*, containing Five Hundred and Seventy Acres.

For Title and Terms, apply to

1 pd 10/ *Hancock Lee.*

---

1 FOUND,

AN Obligation from *William Day* to *Charles Maccubbin*, for a Sum of Money therein mentioned, bearing Date *April* 2, 1751, and witness'd by *John Hebberson*; which is left in the Hands of the Printer hereof. The proper Owner, whether Obligor or Obligee, may have it, on paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

---

1 FOUND,

ON the 9th of this Instant *March*, in *Annapolis*, in the Hay-Loft of the Subscriber, A middle siz'd Leather Saddle, with a Leather Housing, which is almost new.

The Owner proving his Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, may have it again, by applying to

Arthur Charlton.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Capt. *Joseph Cowman*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, A Mouse coloured Horse, with four white Feet, a Blaze in his Forehead, two Saddle Spots on his Back, about twelve Hands high, and branded on the off Buttock with the Letters H T.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 pd 6/

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Mr. *Roger Randall*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a small Black Horse, branded on the near Buttock, but not plain enough to be described.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 pd 3/

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Mr. *William Marbury*, living in *Prince George's* County, near *Piscattaway*, taken up as a Stray, A Dark coloured Horse, branded on the near Buttock A L, about 13 Hands high, has a white Spot on the off Shoulder, and is about 7 or 8 Years old.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 pd 5/

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Thomas Holley*, in *Charles* County, taken up as a Stray, A small Dark colour'd Mare, branded on the near Buttock with a Capital G having a Tail to it, or Stroke down from it: She has one Wall Eye, and a small Blaze down her Face. 1

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. *Wm. G. Parker.*

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is in the Possession of *Henry Howse*, junior, living near *Hunting Creek*, *Patuxent*, taken up as a Stray, A Black Mare, branded on the near Shoulder M, has a Star in her Forehead, some Saddle Spots on her Back, and is a natural Pacer. 1 pd.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Richard Grimes*, near the Head of *Severn*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a very small Bay Mare, about 3 Years old, which is neither dock'd nor branded. 1 pd.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is in the Possession of Mr. *John Adamson*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle siz'd Grey Gelding, branded on the near Shoulder L, with some black Spots upon his Shoulders. 2 pd.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

A SCHOONER, which will carry Thirty-six Hogsheads of Tobacco, with all her Tackle and Furniture, now lying in the Dock at *Annapolis*. 2

She will be Sold on Friday the 17th Day of *April*, between V and VI of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Mr. *Middleton*, for Sterling, Bills of Exchange, Gold, or Paper Currency, by

Jonas Green.

THE Subscriber intending for *London* this Summer, requests all Persons indebted to him to come and make Payment, or settle their Accounts by Note, or Bond: And those who have any just Demands against him, are desired to come and receive Payment of the same. 2

James Wardrop.

STOLEN or strayed from the City of *Annapolis*, on the 28th of *November* last, from the *Virginia* Post-Rider, a small Black Horse, branded on the near Buttock W, has some Saddle Spots on his Back, a Star in his Forehead, some grey Hairs in his Face, and is between 7 and 8 Years old. 2

Whoever brings the said Horse to the Printer hereof, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

THE Subscriber intending soon to depart this Province, desires all Persons who have any Claims on him, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be paid: And all Persons indebted to him, or to the Estate of his late Father Mr. *William Ford*, deceased, are requested to make speedy Payment, to prevent further Trouble. 2

Samuel Ford.

RAN

March 13, 1752.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Annapolis*, a Servant Man, named *Henry Day*, a Gardener by Trade, is a well-set Man, of a fair Complexion, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high: Had on when he went away, a dark coloured Bearskin Coat, with Metal Buttons, a blue Cloth Waistcoat, a Pair of Country made Buckskin Breeches, with Metal Buttons, a Check Shirt, a blue Gardener's Apron, and is otherwise well cloathed. He is much addicted to Liquor, is a bold impudent Fellow, and has been in the Army: But may be easily known, if searched, as he has a small Rupture in his Groin, but on which Side, is uncertain.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, commits him to Prison, and sends Word thereof to his Master, shall have what the Law allows.

William Thornton.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *David Watson*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a small Dark Bay Mare, branded on the off Buttock E L, has two small Saddle Spots, and a Star in her Forehead.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good new Cable nine Inches thick, and a hundred and thirty Fathoms long, now lying at *West River*. Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. *Samuel Galloway*, Merchant, or to Capt. *William Tippell*.

WHEREAS Mr. *William Grainger*, the late noted Pilot of *Chester* River, (who was taught that Business by the Subscriber) is deceased; and the Subscriber is desirous to undertake the said Business of Piloting Ships from *Annapolis* to *Chester-Town*, or from *Chester Town* to *Annapolis*: This is therefore to acquaint all Masters of Ships, or other Vessels, who may have Occasion for a Pilot, that on Application to the said Subscriber, living at *Broad Creek* on *Kent-Island*, they may depend on being well and faithfully serv'd, by *Their humble Servant*,

John Grainger.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at *Broad Creek* in *Prince George's* County, on the 28th of *October* last, a short Negro Man, named *Joe*, a Caulker by Trade, and is a little bow legged. Had on when he went away, two Cotton Jackets, a Pair of Breeches, Country Stockings, an Osnabrigs Shirt, and a good Cloth Coat, lately turn'd, with yellow Metal Buttons: He also took with him, a small Iron Grey Horse: He formerly belonged to Mr. *John Skinner* of *Lower Marlborough*: And was bound to the Subscriber for the Term of seven Years, by Captain *Smith*; which indented Time is now near expired. He is supposed to be concealed by some Negroes near home.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him to either Major *Joseph Sim*, Clerk of *Prince George's* County, Capt. *Smith*, lying in *Patuxent* River, or to the Subscriber, shall have two Pistoles Reward for the Negro, and ten Shillings for the Horse.

Humphry Batt.

WILLIAM MACKAY,

LIVING at *Nottingham* on *Patuxent*, hereby gives Notice, That he has a good Boat and Hands to cross *Patuxent*, for Horses and Carriages: And likewise keeps a House of good Entertainment for Travellers.

William Mackay.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

A TRACT of Land, lying in the Fork of *Patuxent*, joining Mr. *John Gaither*, Son of *Benjamin*, containing 500 Acres, on the 25th Day of *April* next, by

William Keene.

The Sale is to begin at Twelve of the Clock at Mr. *John Gaither's*, Son of *Benjamin*. 3

BENJAMIN BARRY, jun.

Of Upper-Marlborough, *in* Prince George's *County*,

BEING removed from the old House in said Town (where he has for many Years kept Tavern), to the House where Mr. *Daniel Carroll*, deceased, formerly dwelt, gives this public Notice thereof, that his Customers and others may know where to find him, and where they may depend on the best Accommodations and Entertainment, either for themselves, their Servants, or Horses, from

Their humble Servant,

3 *Benjamin Barry*, junior.

WANTED,

A PERSON of a good sober Character, who understands Teaching *English*, Writing, and Arithmetic, and will undertake a School.

Such a Person well recommended, will meet with very good Encouragement from the Inhabitants of *Baltimore Town*. X5

JAMES CHALMERS,

NOW removed into *South-East* Street, *Annapolis*, next Door to the Widow *Marriott's*, makes or mends all Sorts of Gold or Silver Work; and all Gentlemen and Others, who shall be pleased to employ him, may depend on having their Work done in the most expeditious, neatest and cheapest Manner, by

Their very humble Servant,

5 *James Chalmers.*

February 19, 1752.

DR. CHARLES CARROLL having made a Street-Way, from the Head of *Nicholson's* Dock, opposite to the Market-House in the City of *Annapolis*, from the End of *Church* Street at the Water Side, through his Lots, to *Duke of Gloucester* Street, for the reasonable Convenience of others, as well as his own, by the Name of

GREEN-STREET;

This is to give Notice, that the said *Carroll* hath several very convenient Lots, fronting on both Sides of said *Green* Street, some fronting on that and *Church* Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on *Duke of Gloucester* Street and said *Green* Street, very conveniently situated for good Air and Prospect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Business; which Lots he will sell, or lease at very reasonable Rates, for Lives or any Term of Years.

Any Persons inclinable to buy or lease, may apply to said *Carroll*, at his House in *Annapolis*, and know further.

C. Carroll.

STRAYED or Stolen from *Annapolis*, last Fall, a Bay Mare, a natural Pacer, and paces very well, branded with a large H on the off Buttock, has a Star in her Forehead, and has several Saddle Spots.

Whoever brings her to Mrs. *Jennings* in *Annapolis*, shall have Ten Shillings Reward. 5

February 22, 1752.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber will give constant Attendance at his Office in *Annapolis*, on every Wednesday and Thursday before the Tenth of *April* next, to receive all such Money from the Inhabitants of this County, as is due from them, for Public Levies, or on any other Account, to

Their humble Servant,

Nathan Hammond, Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County.

ON the 13th Day of *May* next, a Purse of FORTY POUNDS Currency, to be run for, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying nine Stone Weight, three Heats, each Heat to be once round the Poles on the Race Ground, near the City of *Annapolis*, and to be won by such Horse, &c. having the best of the said Heats: Such Horses, &c. are to be entered with *Jonas Green* two Days before the Race Day, and forty Shillings Currency to be paid at the Entrance, which with what further Addition can be made, is designed for a Race on the 14th Day of *May*.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, lodging at Mr. John Inch's, *Silversmith, in* Annapolis,

GOOD *Barbadoes* RUM, at Five Shillings, for each single Gallon; if six Gallons or upwards to one Person at the same Time, Four Shillings and eight Pence *per* Gallon; if by the Hogshead, at a very reasonable Rate.

Any Person taking Twelve Gallons, shall have it at 4*s.* 6*d. per* Gallon.

Andrew Henderson.

ANTHONY SMITH,

At the House lately kept by Mr. JOHN CONNER, *about seven Miles from* London-Town, *on the Road to* West *River*, Calvert *County*, &c.

NOW keeps TAVERN; where Gentlemen may depend on good Entertainment, and the most civil Usage, from

their humble Servant,

Anthony Smith.

THE Subscriber having a good Brazier, all Persons who have any thing to do in that Way of Business, may have it done at the said Subscriber's Smith's Shop in *Annapolis*.

Patrick Creagh.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a Tract of Land called *Claggett's Forest*, and other Lands adjoyning thereto, lying near the Head of *Bush* River in *Baltimore* County, containing about Thirteen Hundred Acres.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land lying in the said County, near the Branches of *Deer Creek*, called *Bond's Gratuity*, containing Four Hundred Acres.

Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms, by applying to

Philip Thomas.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling *per* Week after for Continuance: And BOOK-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.